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Net Zero Deforestation Zones

Midyear Report FY 2014



CONDESAN
Consortio para el Desarrollo Sostenible
de la Ecorregión Andina



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NZDZ – NET ZERO DEFORESTATION ZONES

Reducing Land-use Emissions
in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)

Midyear Report
OCTOBER 2013 – MARCH 2014

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ACAMAFRUT | Cocoa Association of Caquetá (Asociación de Cacaoteros del Caquetá) |
| ACCA | Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica |
| AFIMAD | Brazil Nut Association (Asociación Forestal Indígena Madre de Dios) |
| AGROIDEAS | Programa de inversiones de la Dirección Regional de Agricultura |
| AIDER | Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral |
| ANALAC | National Association of Milk Producers (Asociación Nacional de productores de Leche) |
| ASCART | Association of the Tambopata reserve (Asociación de Castañeros de la Reserva Nacional Tambopata) |
| ASLAA | Advancing Sustainable Landscapes in the Andean Amazon |
| ASOHECA | Association of Rubber Growers and Reforesters of Caqueta (Asociación de Reforestadores y Cultivadores de Caucho del Caquetá) |
| AO | Agreement Officer |
| AOR | Agreement Officer's Representative |
| BMP | Best Management Practices |
| CIAT | International Center for Tropical Agriculture (Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical) |
| CONDESAN | Consortio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina |
| CORPOAMAZONIA | Corporación para el Desarrollo del Sur de la Amazonia |
| CWR | Cuyabeno Wildlife Reserve |
| DGFFS | Dirección General Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre |
| DRFFS | Dirección Regional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| ECDBC | Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy |
| Ecolex | Corporación de Gestión y Derecho Ambiental |
| EOT | Land Management Schemes |
| ETD | Environmental Threshold Decision |
| FENAMAD | Federación Nativa del Rio Madre de Dios y Afluentes |
| FCMC | Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities |
| FIP | Forest Investment Program |
| FN | Fundación Natura |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gases |
| GOREMAD | Regional Government of Madre de Dios (Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios) |
| GDS | Gerencia de Desarrollo Social del Gobierno Regional de Madre de Dios |
| GIZ | Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| ICAA | Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon |
| ICA | Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario |
| IDEAM | Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales |
| IEE | Initial Environmental Exam |
| IGAC | Instituto Geográfico Agustín Codazzi (Colombia) |
| ISU | ICAA Support Unit |
| KAP | Diagnostic of Knowledge, Attitudes and Perceptions |
| MAE | Environmental Ministry Ecuador (Ministerio de Ambiente) |
| MDD | Madre de Dios |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| MINAM | Ministerio de Ambiente del Perú |
| MADS | Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible de Colombia |
| MSAR | Madre de Dios Environmental Services and REDD+ Roundtable |
| MRV | Monitoring Reporting and Verification |
| NZDZ | Net Zero Deforestation Zones |
| PALSAMAD | Asociación de Palmicultores de San Juan |
| PDM | Municipal Development Plans |
| POT | Land Management Plans |
| RA | Rainforest Alliance |
| REDD+ | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus conservation |
| ReLEAF | Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests |
| RIA | REDD+ Indígena Amazónico |
| RONAP | Recolectores Orgánicos de la Nuez Amazónica del Perú |
| SAN | Sustainable Agriculture Network |
| SERVAF SA | Empresa de Acueducto de Florencia |
| SINCHI | Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas |
| TNC | The Nature Conservancy |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| USG | United States Government |
| USGS | United States Geological Survey |
| WWF | World Wildlife Fund |

1 OVERALL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Rainforest Alliance in partnership with Fundación Natura (FN) in Colombia, Consorcio para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Ecorregión Andina (CONDESAN), Corporación Gestión y Derecho Ambiental (ECOLEX) in Ecuador, and the Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral (AIDER) in Peru, are pleased to present this FY14 annual report for the period of October, 2012 to September, 2013 on the status of implementation and progress of our Net Zero Deforestation Zones (NZDZ) project, “Reducing Land-use Emissions in Amazon Forests (ReLEAF)”. Our vision is that as a result of NZDZ, ***farmers and members of indigenous forest communities will significantly contribute to region-wide efforts in the Andean Amazon to achieve net zero deforestation*** through sustainably managing their agriculture and forest lands and benefitting from emerging government programs and private-sector finance that rewards these actors for the climate services their sustainably-managed lands provide.

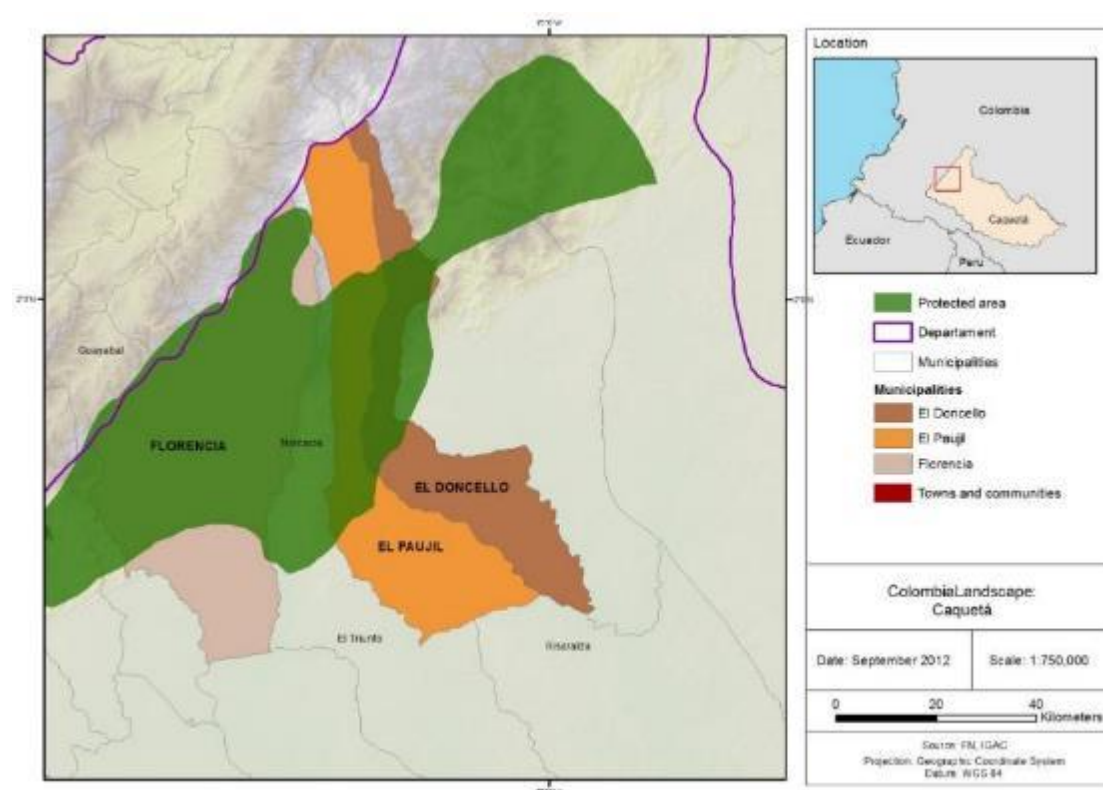
NZDZ aims to achieve the goal of ***reducing deforestation, forest degradation and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing forest carbon stocks in pilot sites within Peru, Ecuador and Colombia*** through enabling farming and forest-depending communities to benefit from and contribute to actions that conserve forests, revert degradation processes and enhance carbon stocks. Project activities are aligned under three interrelated objectives: Objective 1: Farmers, foresters, local and regional land managers and government agencies reduce deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management. Objective 2: Community-based forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals. Objective 3: Stakeholder and institutional capacity is built for regional and national REDD+ systems that reward sustainable land management as a scalable platform to combat deforestation and climate change.

These objectives are closely interrelated by design to maximize impact and sustainability through working in priority landscapes to demonstrate best practices on the ground (Objective 1), quantify the climate impacts of those practices (Objective 2), and engage policymakers and the private sector to recognize and include these accomplishments in emerging REDD+ roundtables, other government incentive programs, and zero-deforestation value chains (Objective 3).

2 GEOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Caquetá Landscape

Project activities in the Department of Caquetá focus on the western region, including the rural zones of the municipalities of Florencia, El Doncello and El Paujil and are bounded by the municipalities of Morelia, Puerto Rico and Montañita. Deforestation is driven primarily by expansion of the agricultural frontier due to poorly managed conventional production systems, principally extensive cattle ranching that degrades soil and forage resources from year to year. Project interventions in Caquetá prioritize restoration and reforestation of lower-altitude regions of a broad “degradation belt” that transects Caquetá. These areas have already suffered extensive deforestation and have largely been converted to unsustainable ranching activities. Thus by reverting degradation processes, we hope to impact broader degradation and deforestation dynamics in this landscape.

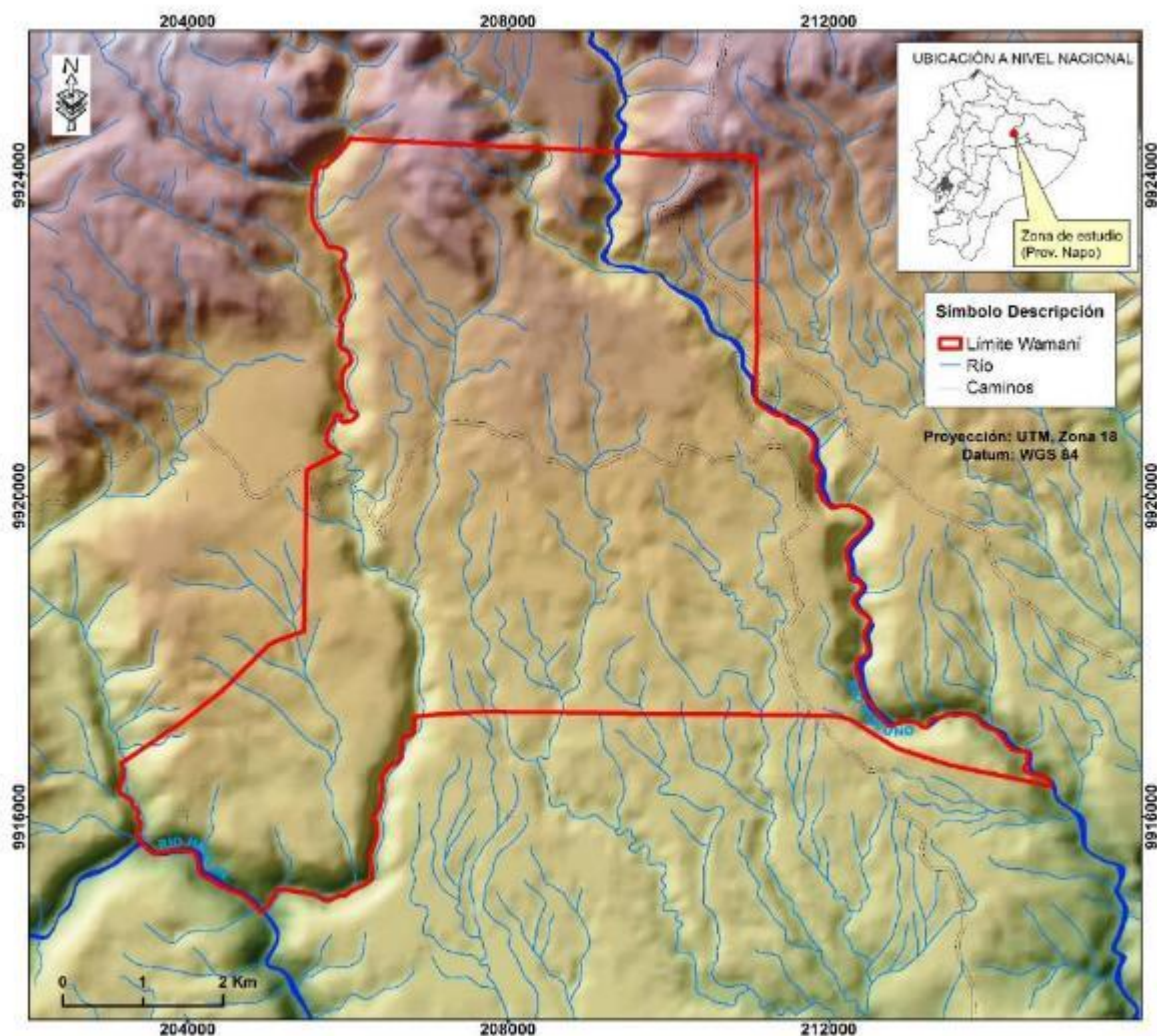


Napo Landscape

The NZDZ project is implementing activities in the community of Wuamaní located in the newly established parish of Hatun Sumaco, in the Canton of Archidona in the Napo Province. The parish is located in the Sumaco Napo-Galeras National Park buffer zones, the Sumaco Protected Forest, and the Sumaco Biosphere Reserve.

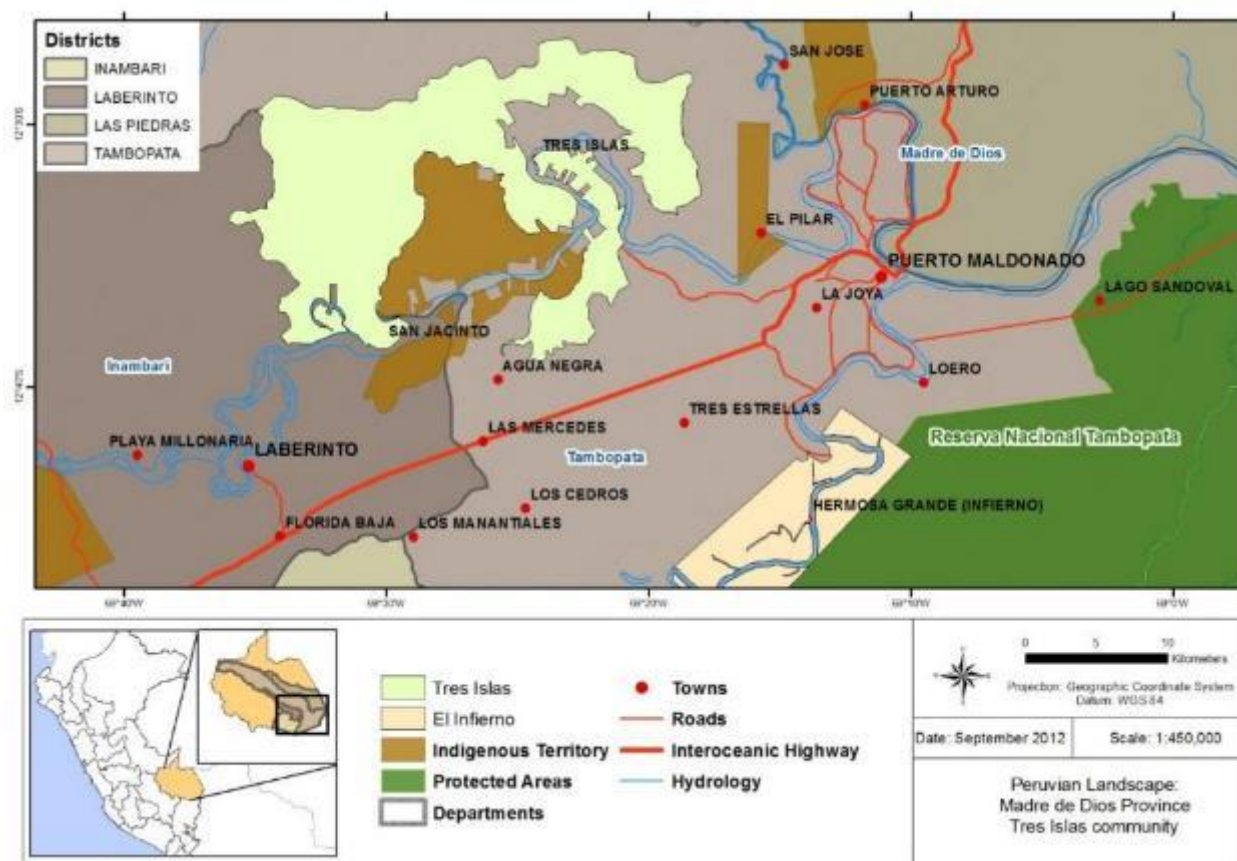
In this landscape, deforestation and degradation processes are driven by a range of factors including agricultural frontier expansion, primarily related to Naranjilla (*Solanum sp.*) production, lack of capacity or market opportunities to implement sustainable management practices for forest and non-timber forest products, and illegal logging. Project interventions are designed to address these threats through interrelated activities that will improve forest

management and pursue income-enhancing opportunities through access to the Socio Bosque and MAGAP reforestation incentives programs and sustainable private sector value chains.



Madre de Dios Landscape

The Tambopata province in the Madre de Dios region includes several indigenous communities located along the Tambopata River and its tributaries. The two communities we are working with are Tres Islas (with 217 habitants and 32,000 ha) and Infierno (with 9,500 ha and approximately 600 habitants). Deforestation and degradation in the two communities are driven by expansion of the agricultural frontier and illegal encroachment for artisanal mining practices. Project interventions address these threats through introducing improved timber and non-timber forest management practices and delivering dedicated technical assistance, training and other capacity building to implement such practices, as well alignment with ICAA II working at the community-level to enhance communal management and land use planning.



3 OPERATING CONTEXT AND CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

3.1 Operating Context

In this section, we identify the primary challenges faced and opportunities presented over the period October to March fiscal year 2014, as well as those which we anticipate may continue to impact implementation over the life of the project. We also summarize steps that we have taken and/or envision taking to adaptively manage the project in light of this context.

3.1.1 Challenges and Adaptive Management

- Due to high security concerns within two zones in the Florencia Municipality, executing project activities among the previously selected pilot farms has been a challenge, and as such, a decision was made to change the project locations in order to avoid delays and ensure worker safety. 120 farm locations were selected in a safer location in the town of Doncello, Florencia and Paujil and we are intensifying our technical assistance and support to these new farms with the aim of ensuring this area is on the same track as the other pilot farms and there are no delays.
- The reduction to the project budget is a key challenge because the reduced activities constitute a change in the commitments we agreed to and this, coupled with the ongoing tension created by the presence of armed groups, sets a high probability of generating distrust towards the project's field staff and those on the technical team who work directly in these communities. Because the technical field staff lives in these municipalities and are the ones who negotiate agreements with different local actors, it is they suffer the effects of mistrust or contempt felt by farmers and project stakeholders due to our inability to provide materials we committed to, such as fencing and seedlings. Keeping producers motivated and ensuring the continuity and sustainability of the project beyond its end date will be a further challenge due to budget cuts and a subsequent limited ability to develop and disseminate the materials and supplies needed to establish long-term implementation management plans for each of the farms. In order to encourage continued project development, commitments have been established at the institutional level and for beneficiaries in the action areas.
- Because of USAID's departure from Ecuador, a project extension is not possible; the extension would have been beneficial in order to recoup time lost as a result of contractual and other start-up challenges during the first 6 months of the project. For Ecuador and Peru, however, it is possible that we can still manage to track project success and activities beyond the life of the NZDZ project through monitoring progress under ICAA II.
- Completing the safeguards consultancy on schedule to inform the development of the safeguards information system, while simultaneously gaining the necessary support and approval of products from the government (MAE) in order to then begin implementing the monitoring of safeguards at local level will likely remain a key challenge as we close out the project. In order to overcome delays, we have formed a committee to oversee coordination and collaboration with MAE on safeguards and serve in a "quality control role" so that in the very least, we can ensure that all proposed safeguards products have been well designed and vetted, and MAE has the support they need now in order to implement the work without us, after the close of the project.
- There is a risk that we will not be able to establish plantations and begin reforestation activities for the MAGAP program due to the fact that government processes are

notoriously laborious and slow, and the close of the project is fast approaching. To overcome this challenge we will continue monitoring plantations under ICAA II.

- In Peru, the President of Tres Islas has become ill and this has affected the governance of the community, leading to a restructuring of power that has thus far involved a constantly changing community board. In the past few months, the Ungurahui community board has changed its membership and structure 3 times. This makes coordination and communication with the community board a challenge and leads to stalling the progression of field activities. We continue to actively engage with the community board in order to keep activities on track as much as possible.
- The onset of a long, tumultuous rainy season in Peru caused rivers to overflow and brought unexpected flooding which impeded our ability to conduct field work for two months and caused delays in project implementation. There is also a consensus that there will likely not be any palm fruit production this year due to the intensified rains which altered the phenology of the palm fruit. This challenge is exacerbated by a general misunderstanding about the phenology of these plants and the best time to harvest them. To mitigate this challenge, we are developing a phenology plan that identifies the exact moment to harvest the fruits to ensure the crop is not wasted.

3.1.2 Impacts caused by budget reduction

3.1.2.1 Cancelled and changed activities

- Colombia

The following activities have been cancelled:

| | |
|------|---|
| C2.3 | Monitor flora and fauna to analyze the impact of BMP implementation and the reduction of deforestation on biodiversity |
|------|---|

The following activities have been changed:

| | |
|------|--|
| C1.2 | Develop and adjust guidance on sustainable land management including selection of tree species for reforestation, BMP's for cattle grazing lands and quantification of carbon storage potential from pilot activities in participatory fashion. |
| C1.3 | Generate and install local and regional capacity in the concepts of best management practices in agricultural production systems that allow scale up and replicate methodologies to increase zero deforestation areas |
| C1.4 | Support the design of conservation strategies and a model for production incentives that promote the implementation of best practices. |

| | |
|------|--|
| C3.1 | Build capacities at regional and local level in a model of sustainable livestock as a measure of adaptation and mitigation to climate change |
| C3.2 | Support the development of REDD+ strategy within government by participating in discussions on policies, laws and regulatory framework necessary for effective REDD+. Active participation in events of REDD+ to support the government |
| C3.3 | Identification and design of economic incentives models as strategy to promote local government, communities and farmers in applying sustainable land management. Support a proposal to reduce property taxes in one municipality |

- Ecuador:
The following activity has been changed:

| | |
|------|--|
| E2.5 | Monitor LUCC activities and their links to forest governance Support the design of a proposal to implement commercial forest plantations in Wamaní in topics related to monitoring |
|------|--|

- Perú:
The following activities have been cancelled:

| | |
|------|---|
| P3.1 | Facilitate the inclusion of management plans of producers as part of REDD+ strategies and environmental services (agricultural, livestock, forest concessionaires, licensees from ecotourism) and native communities, located within the Madre de Dios region. |
| P3.3 | Present the economic and climate mitigation benefits of best management practices systems (e.g. RAC, FSC) and propose inclusion of these systems under emerging PES/REDD+; 2 analyses/case studies developed and presented. The Rainforest Alliance will actively and consistently engage in the Mesa National REDD+, and in the MDD Mesa REDD, and present this case in those sessions using lessons learned from pilot projects as examples. |

3.1.2.2 Reduced indicator targets

| Result/Indicator | Unit | Disaggregation | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3/ Life of Project | |
|--|--|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Target | Target | Target | Adapted target |
| Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance* | tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) avoided or sequestered | Caquetá | 0 | 0 | 347 | 35 |
| | | Napo | 0 | 0 | 42 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 0 | 22.114 | 47.548 | |
| | | Total | 0 | 22.114 | 47.937 | 47.513 |
| Indicator 2 Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG | # materials developed, tested, and/or adopted | Caquetá | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| | | Napo | 2 | 4 | 7 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| | | Total | 8 | 12 | 18 | 17 |
| Indicator 3 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance | # hectares | Caquetá | 7.500 | 16.000 | 16.000 | 11.000 |
| | | Napo | 100 | 750 | 750 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 250 | 32.449 | 32.449 | |
| | | Total | 7.850 | 49.199 | 49.199 | 44.199 |
| Indicator 4 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | # individuals | Caquetá | 0 | 0 | 1.000 | 216 |
| | | Napo | 0 | 0 | 100 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 0 | 0 | 146 | |
| | | Total | 0 | 0 | 1.326 | 462 |
| Indicator 5 Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased | # products | Caquetá | 10 | 15 | 20 | 15 |
| | | Napo | 1 | 3 | 8 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 3 | 5 | 6 | |
| | | Total | 14 | 23 | 34 | 29 |
| Indicator 6 Number of disseminated copies of product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased | # copies | Caquetá | 2.000 | 3.000 | 4.000 | |
| | | Napo | 100 | 300 | 530 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 225 | 550 | 1.050 | |
| | | Total | 2.325 | 3.850 | 5.580 | |

| Result/Indicator | Unit | Disaggregation | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3/ Life of Project | |
|---|---|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Target | Target | Target | Adapted target |
| Indicator 7 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance | # hours | Caquetá | 2.054 | 7.655 | 11.276 | 5.929 |
| | | Napo | 1.304 | 2.836 | 4.116 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 1.552 | 2.822 | 3.798 | |
| | | Total | 4.910 | 13.313 | 19.190 | 13.843 |
| Indicator 8 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation | # individuals | Caquetá | 1.036 | 2.139 | 4.116 | 1.564 |
| | | Napo | 84 | 221 | 301 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 540 | 1.033 | 1.428 | |
| | | Total | 1.660 | 3.393 | 5.845 | 3.293 |
| Indicator 9 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance | # laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented | Caquetá | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| | | Napo | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| | | Madre de Dios | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| | | Total | 0 | 3 | 10 | |

3.2 Cross-cutting themes

3.2.1 Collaboration Achievements

- In Colombia, we strengthened partnerships between TNC-ACT and Corpoamazonía to align approaches across landscapes and project areas, for example through collaborating on the sustainable livestock model.
- Maintained constant communication as part of participating in the territorial planning process in the area in order to support the revision of territorial plans of Florencia, Doncello and Paujil. Our involvement in the planning process grants us an opportunity to work in alignment with other key organizations promote a coordinated approach.
- A second alliance with the Colombian Agricultural Institute (Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario-ICA) was formed in order to conduct joint field visits and training around sustainable agricultural practices, with the goal of sharing information about the economic incentives that exists for farmers who are certified in best management practices in sustainable cattle ranching.
- Joint actions were carried out with Corpoamazonia and ICA to link pilot farms to broader pilot projects that are currently being carried out in the region. For example, we are considering the possibilities of linking pilot farms in the Paujil municipality to another project focused on promoting the use of fuel efficient stoves. With ICA we are also conducting trainings on sustainable ranching practices and associated economic incentives - these trainings are being carried out in key focus groups within Paujil and Doncello
- We approached the departmental Secretary of Agriculture in Colombia in order to design collaborative actions for 2014. We explored the possibility of linking the project's farm beneficiaries to a larger project focused on reconversion of livestock production lands, which is being led by the government of Caquetá.
- We participated in a workshop focused on constructing collective strategies for advancing REDD+ in the Amazon, organized by the Ministry of Environment-MADS- of Colombia, GIZ, Corporación Selva Húmeda, and OPIAC.
- We collaborated with the Ecuadorian government (MAGAP) on developing a reforestation incentive for commercial timber producers. Alongside Ecuadorian government actors and other important stakeholders we also participated in several roundtables with organizations such as: GIZ, INIAP, Agrocalidad, MAGAP, ERAS (Schools agrarian revolution), IEPS (Institute of Popular Economy and Solidarity), provincial government, MAE for new forestry incentives program, UN REDD Programme, Conservation International, Foundation Maquita Cusunchic (sharing experiences of what they have implemented elsewhere), PROFAFOR (Face Afforestation Program of Ecuador SA), and Amazon State University.
- We are aligning NZDZ's agroforestry approach in Ecuador with an emerging agroforestry strategy being led by MAGAP, with an aim to link NZDZ's field work focused on transforming agroforestry systems to MAGAP's long-term, national agroforestry plans and to help inform their approach in the Ecuadorian Amazon.
- In Peru, in collaboration with CANDELA, we have advanced support of aguaje production within the Tres Islas region and we are working with CANDELA to expand the project.
- Held several meetings with the DFFS to refine the terms of reference for formulating plans for non-timber products (palms).
- Participated in the regional roundtable of “concertación forestal” to provide contributions on forest wildlife regulations.

3.2.2 MRV Standardization

During this period, we continued promoting coordination to ensure that country teams in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru actively collaborate to harmonize their respective approaches to community-scale MRV. To systematize lessons learned from monitoring systems, we are developing an analytical document that compiles the tri-national approach for community MRV, the productive strategies in each landscape, an analysis of MRV as a tool for land management decisions, and presents the cases of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

A report on Tres Islas's forest carbon content was developed based on findings from the forest inventory exploration. This report will help inform the process of establishing a baseline from which to build out monitoring protocols.

3.2.3 Gender

Women are proving to be crucial project leaders in Ecuador. Eleven out of the 21 naranjilla pilot project sites are managed by women, each of whom owns the plot of land herself. Women are also playing a crucial leadership role within the community and are highly motivated about maintaining high-quality naranjilla production. The criteria of best management practices for producing naranjilla in the Hatun Sumaco communities is being revised to include a gender perspective. During a surveying exercise to collect information about forest resources, we worked with 16 local assistants, which included two women and two local youth, identified by the community. 31 farm owners, four of which were women, also participated in implementing the field protocol (parcels of forest characterization). This work allowed us to socialize the scope and implementation of the field protocol methodologies to educate territory managers about the importance of obtaining updated information on forests.

In Tres Islas, Peru, women participated in planting activities for the first time. More than 50% of women are now participating in forest production activities. Additional accomplishments include a high participation of women in harvesting palm fruits, 40% participation of women in workshops focused on sharing experiences in community forestry, and the participation of a woman on the timber committee serving as the role of treasurer. Gender equality was also a key topic in both the REDD+SES workshop held in Puerto Maldonado in October 2013, as well as the workshop on indigenous community engagement in REDD and safeguards held in Puerto Maldonado in November 2013.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

In Peru and Ecuador we have carried out the following mitigation actions to address the identified threats (in bold):

Harvesting and management can disrupt nesting sites, diminishing fruit availability to wildlife.

Safeguards have been effectively incorporated into Management Plans for Aguaje and Ungurahui and field training with community producers include observation of those safeguards, especially about parrots, macaw and other birds.

Additionally, a phonologic study is in preparation to help determine natural fruits production, harvest affectation and estimate availability of fruits for local fauna. At the moment, no commercial harvesting has been carried out, only some samples for training.

In Ecuador, we are still in the process of defining which NTFPs the project will support. Once defined we will develop best practices for their extraction and use.

Harvesting and extraction of even small parcels of timber stands on steeply inclined slopes, such as those found in the Napo project area, bringing with it impacts on soil, watersheds and biodiversity.

In Ecuador, we are developing our reforestation intervention for the MAGAP reforestation incentives program using an agroforestry perspective that follows FSC and USAID guidelines and using only native species.

Economically successful commercial reforestation can motivate conversion of standing forest into plantations which will decrease biodiversity.

As mentioned above, our reforestation model is being developed taking into consideration FSC criteria #10.

Unmitigated impacts on biodiversity and the environment when best management practices are not sustained by local farmers and foresters beyond the life of the project.

Although the NZDZ project ends this year, the ICAA project continues until 2015 and training and support to producers to mitigate impacts will continue. The community management plans are designed to perform actions in compliance with sustainability principles.

Furthermore, buyers of palm fruits are committed to supporting organic or sustainable production; in this way, the same demand sets conditions that contribute to the continuation of best practices in production, thus reducing negative impacts.

In addition, communal forest guards (“custodios forestales”) continue overseeing the land use in Infierno community to control agriculture, timber extraction and other threats in violation of communal agreements about land use.

We have also developed BMP plans and manuals for naranjilla and unguarhui, and provided training in their use. The naranjilla roundtable in Napo has also adopted project promoted best management practices into their strategy.

Project activities cumulatively impact already overwhelmed environmental governance institutions.

Although changes in regional forest and environmental authorities still persist in Madre de Dios, the transformation of environmental authority is positive, the Regional Environmental Authority has been created to unify different natural resources authorities (in Water, Forest, etc.). The project team, together with other USAID partners in Madre de Dios, keep in close contact with these authorities to support them with technical assistance.

In Ecuador, in the new Napo intervention area, this impact is not applicable since we are working with communities rather than individual property owners.

Transformation of standing forest to more lucrative albeit more sustainable practices, such as silvopastoral management.

We have signed agreements with project communities, and are supporting the development of community land-use plans that include zoning for specific land uses. In addition, we are working with community committees and leadership to support the implementation of regulations for specific land use zones.

5 ACHIEVEMENTS

5.1 Tri-national level

In order to advance tri-national MRV activities, to date we have developed a set of tools and reports on participatory carbon monitoring for each of the landscapes. These inputs are related to gathering information on field work activities, as well as the intervention models and methodology used to define the measurement and quantification of the carbon content of the pilot areas. We are currently analyzing and collecting information from these inputs, and are defining the analytical and conceptual framework of the analysis document based on results and lessons learned from the process followed in monitoring carbon.

With regards to policy documents, to date we have developed the following:

- A policy brief on "Opportunities and challenges in the development of a safeguards information system in the region of Madre de Dios". This is a brief that seeks to inform local government officials that are part of the MSAR about the implications of following the REDD+ SES approach to develop their regional safeguards information system.
- An analytical note on "Sustainable Amazon Livestock in Caquetá, Colombia: Progress, challenges and opportunities of its scaling up" that provides information on the tools to model sustainable Amazon livestock systems that meets the specific needs of all common livestock systems in the Caqueteño territory.
- A discussion paper, "Analysis and preliminary interpretation of non-permanence and leakage safeguards to enrich its conceptualization in the SIS for PN REDD+ of Ecuador", which aims to inform the MAE and the PNC UN REDD and other actors on the conceptualization that can be given to safeguards related to the displacement of emissions and non permanence, the f and g Cancún safeguards – the team recently utilized the materials to inform their conceptual approach and contents for analysis in a late-April Safeguards Analysis workshop.

At the end of October 2013, and in coordination with MINAM, MAE, ONU REDD, the ICAA Support Unit, REDD+SES secretariat, CI and WWF, a two day international workshop in Lima was held, focused on knowledge-transfer and sharing lessons learned through the development of Safeguards Information Systems. Despite being on a date close to the COP, the workshop was a great success and government representatives from nine countries participated. Participating countries included: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile, Paraguay, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Honduras.

5.2 Caquetá Landscape, Colombia

To date in FY14 we have consolidated efforts to operationalize locally-tailored, alternative models for sustainable ranching, through providing dedicated training and technical assistance, and enhancing coordination with other actors to support implementation of best management practices to reduce emissions, enhance forest cover, and improve local livelihoods. Accomplishments include:

- Conducting 35 training visits to farms and training 98 farmers on sustainable farm management practices, such as water conservation and resource management, and efficient use of organic waste;

- Training of an additional 63 ranchers on integrated sustainable ranching practices for improved productivity, animal health, forest conservation and other issues;
- Achieved agreement with the Municipality of Doncello which provided 2,000 trees for reforestation activities required under the project. Moreover, we secured their approval for implementation of municipal agreement 0012 which allows for a 50% reduction in property taxes for farmers who implement forest conservation measures.

It is important to note that such progress was made in spite of significant project delays due to agrarian strikes in Caquetá. Thus, accomplishments have been made on a reduced timeframe and are indicative of the project's building momentum in Caquetá. This momentum is now jeopardized by the NZDZ budget reduction, as described in the challenges section, however through careful selection and prioritization of a reduced-set of activities we still hope to make considerable progress to consolidate the implementation of our low-emissions ranching model for the Colombian Amazon in the coming months.

5.2.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

Under goal 1 in Colombia in this reporting period we have advanced from the selection and analysis of opportunities and design of producer action plans for low-emissions, sustainable ranching models, towards implementation. A particular focus has been on dedicated capacity building and training on specific BMP issues identified in producer action plans, and securing support from other actors to facilitate their implementation. Accomplishments include:

1. In late August, an agrarian strike in Caquetá, which included many of our project beneficiaries, impeded the execution of field activities and led to delays in project activities in all three municipalities (Paujil, Doncello and Florencia). In November, however, we were able to resume field activities in the 3 municipalities. These activities focused on field visits to conduct training and provide support to farmers on implementing on-farm project activities, according to the action plans developed for each farm. Since October, 35 visits consisting of group training sessions were conducted, resulting in training 98 people on topics such as water conservation and resource management, and utilizing organic waste.
2. The municipality of Doncello provided 2000 trees to be used in reforestation activities and the establishment of hedges – these will be planted in 3 pilot farms within the municipality of Doncello.
3. In November, we consolidated the model of intervention in priority units and 63 people were trained during 25 field visits on implementation of best management practices for sustainable cattle ranching.
4. The NZDZ project team in Florencia received training by the ASISTEGAN program of Florencia, Caquetá in division and capacity of pastures.

5.2.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Due to agrarian strikes, staff turnover, and now budget reductions, we have been unable to advance significantly on goal 2 activities.

5.2.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

Under goal three in Colombia in this reporting period we have raised the profile of the NZDZ sustainable Amazonian ranching project model amongst key government agencies, local decision makers, and technical services providers to: i) enhance understanding of the challenges and opportunities to implement the model at municipal and departmental scales – as an input to support sustainable ranching policy and program design, and ii) secure additional resources and near-term economic incentives to demonstrate the short-term value of implementation of the model to local producers. Accomplishments include:

1. The council of the municipality of Doncello approved agreement 0012 which allows for a 50% reduction in property taxes for farmers who implement forest conservation measures. This was originally developed as a 10 % reduction, but local advocacy groups and the NZDZ team advocated at the municipality level to increase this to 50%.
2. In collaboration with Corpoamazonía, we are working with the project's beneficiary farms in the municipality of Paujil to incorporate fuel efficient stoves that will help farms reduce their GHG emissions and reduce pressures to clear forests for fuel wood.
3. We participated as co-organizers of an international event focused on constructing citizenship in the Amazon (“Construcción de Ciudadanía Amazónica”) which provided an opportunity to network and engage with influential stakeholders like: The Nature Conservancy, AVINA, Organización Latino Americana de Alcaldes, Parlamento Amazónico, Misión Verde Amazónica, and government representatives from the Caquetá and Alcaldías municipalities.
4. We finalized an agreement with the Universidad de la Amazonia in which they will contribute \$12,000 USD towards developing a baseline for monitoring biodiversity within livestock production systems.

5.3 Napo Landscape, Ecuador

In the first half of FY14 we expanded on progress made last year to engage the Wamaní community in the Napo province in project activities and to catalyze the design and implementation of agroforestry and timber systems, by means of the MAGAP incentive program. Accomplishments include:

- Developing intervention strategies around agriculture and forestry within naranjilla operations, focused on increasing carbon stocks within the Wamaní landscape through commercial reforestation and agroforestry. Although agroforestry is not a current key element of MAGAP’s reforestation incentive, support for agroforestry is growing due to NZDZ project interventions, which are demonstrating that implementing agroforestry, best management practices and adhering to sustainable rotation cycles within naranjilla operations are reducing pressure to expand to new areas, including forests.
- Landscape surveying achievements, such as completing a taxonomic analysis for a variety of tree species, developing maps which detail forest cover and land-use within the communities, and establishing a database of forest resources which can also be used to support land-use planning processes, monitoring sustainable agriculture activities, and informing decision-making around the use of community forest resources.
- Supporting REDD+ strategy development through participating in a REDD+ experts workshop convened by MAE and PNC ONU REDD, providing inputs through our participation on multiple technical advisory committees, and specifically providing guidance to MAE on the conceptualization – methodological process, indicators development and scope definition – of the Safeguards Information System.

5.3.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

Under goal 1 in Ecuador, we have defined the most appropriate intervention strategies to enhance productivity and avoid deforestation in several primary production crops, most notably naranjilla. These intervention strategies will underpin technical assistance, training and implementation through the end of the project. Accomplishments include:

1. As part of our collaboration with ICAA, we have generated intervention strategies around agriculture and forestry within naranjilla operations, which will be implemented within a pilot farm and several pilot plots in Wamaní with the aim of preventing the expansion of farmland into forests and reducing pressure to exploit timber and non-timber forest resources. These farms are already undertaking work in sustainable forest management and are benefiting from Socio Bosque's financial incentives for conservation, which they are reinvesting into the promotion of sustainable farming practices.
2. Focusing on the environmental service of carbon, we have developed two activities that deal directly with increasing carbon stocks within the Wamaní landscape: commercial reforestation and agroforestry. Both of these activities are also directly linked to objectives of government programs that provide incentives for reforestation and agroforestry systems. Under this scheme defined by the government we are determining more context specific conditions of the work area (Amazonian indigenous communities), which are a challenge in relation to tenure land and land use. In this sense, the implementation of this activity should enrich the government's proposal for this project area.
3. Although agroforestry is not a current key element of MAGAP's reforestation incentive, support for agroforestry is growing due to NZDZ project interventions, which are demonstrating the benefits of implementing agroforestry within naranjilla production, applying best management practices and adhering to sustainable rotation cycles which cumulatively help reduce pressure to expand to new areas, including forests.
4. In the analysis of the MAGAP program, we have taken a comprehensive approach that includes diverse stakeholders, such as government, as key players in order to influence policy, and our partners, such as CONDESAN, and RA's experts from the climate, agriculture and forests division.
5. In support of the MAGAP program's implementation of reforestation activities for commercial purposes, we have begun working with communities to clearly define commitments, activities and responsibilities. Additionally, we have clarified the status of areas that will be part of the project and have developed a refined interest list, the minimum requirement for MAGAP in order to accept our proposal.
6. In February 2014, ELAS's fourth training module on climate change was held. This climate module of the School of Environmental Leadership-ELA was issued in close coordination with the provincial council of the Napo. The event lasted two days and involved 25 students from the Kichwa ethnicity, women and men between 19 and 45 years of age belonging to the ELA Sumaco. 90% of participants had completed high school and had a school certificate as agricultural technicians. Students were trained on main concepts around climate change with practical examples and basic exercises to identify the different actors involved. Thus, topics such as the basics of climate and weather, GHG gases and their impact on climate, the carbon cycle and climate change, among others, were reviewed.

5.3.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Under goal two in Ecuador, we concluded the detailed carbon baseline for the Wamaní community, which is fundamental for supporting community level sustainable land-management that integrates climate change mitigation considerations, and also provides the basis for us to evaluate improvements in carbon stock densities due to project interventions in the medium-term. This will enable us to provide a data-driven basis for evaluating the success of our interventions in mitigating climate change, and support inclusion of the project model in emerging REDD+ policies and programs. Accomplishments include:

1. Completed all survey fieldwork as of October 2013. In total, we surveyed 40 parcels consisting of 20 forest area parcels and 20 other locations (e.g. crop production, forest plantations, and wooded pastures). The activity helped strengthen the capacity of local actors who played a crucial role in gathering information throughout the surveying process.
2. Consolidating the carbon baseline in Wamaní generated important outputs, such as maps detailing forest cover and land-use within the community, and the creation of a database of forest resources which can also be used to support land-use planning processes, monitoring of sustainable agriculture activities, and inform decision-making around the use of community forest resources.
3. The taxonomic analysis for a variety of tree species collected in the fieldwork was finalized. This information can be used to enrich the carbon analysis collected from the field for five land strata characterizations: mature forest, secondary forest, wooded pastures, forest plantations and crops.
4. This taxonomic analysis allowed us to identify important patterns in the relationship between biodiversity and carbon in Wamaní, serving as a basis for recommendations for use and management of native forests and existing production systems in the area. A major challenge is to coordinate the generation and knowledge management about forests into community priorities and actual practices. This will require sustained work in capacity building and creating conditions and incentives to maintain the forest monitoring activities over time.

5.3.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

Under goal three in Ecuador, we have provided heavy, dedicated support to MAE and the UN-REDD+ program to craft key elements of multiple elements of their REDD+ program – including the registry establishment, benefits sharing mechanisms and safeguards information system. We form part of multiple technical advisory committees, and were specifically sought out by MAE to provide guidance on the conceptualization – methodological process, indicators development and scope definition – of the Safeguards Information System. This is a critical opportunity to embed project lessons learned within a broader national policy and REDD+ program framework, and an opportunity we will continue to prioritize in the coming months. Accomplishments include:

1. In December 2013, we participated in an experts workshop convened by MAE and PNC ONU REDD centered on the distribution of benefits for REDD+ in Ecuador. Next steps are to hold a series of specific technical meetings to review the horizontal and vertical approach for distribution of benefits that may flow from REDD+ activities in Ecuador.
2. Also in December 2013, the first expert workshop lead by MAE and PNC ONU REDD was held in order to review the process of conceptualization that Ecuador is following for the interpretation of the Cancún safeguards for the definition of the principles and criteria of their Safeguards Information System-SIS. We participated actively in this workshop

and provided reviews to the methodological documents. The next steps are to hold an international experts workshop in April to continue developing the SIS and conduct a deep analysis of the indicators framework to analyze the coherence between the Cancún safeguards, and identified principles, criteria and indicators.

5.4 Madre de Dios Landscape, Perú

During this period, NZDZ strengthened the capacities of local land managers and communities in Madre de Dios to implement sustainable forestry practices and contribute to net zero deforestation and made significant advances towards incentivizing sustainable forest management in both the Tres Islas and Infierno communities. Accomplishments include:

- Developing a guidance manual focused on best practices for extracting ungurahui oil from fruits and distributing it to forest authorities, community members and other stakeholders.
- Providing climate change and REDD+ education training for 120 people and supporting Infierno schools in their use Rainforest Alliance's climate change curriculum within their classrooms.
- Enhancing our partnership with the timber committee in Tres Islas through reaffirming the benefits of the project, which led to enhanced support and buy-in from the committee and a better understanding of the need to preserve and maintain forests. The committee is now implementing an agroforestry system and has begun reforestation activities – this also constitutes the first time that the women of this community have participated in forestry activities, demonstrating greater acceptance of female participation in the project.
- Participating in several workshops focused on advancing REDD+ SES capacities for regional, and well as state government actors as well as indigenous communities.

5.4.1 Goal 1: Local and regional land managers, communities and government agencies contribute to net zero deforestation and mitigate climate change by adopting and implementing sustainable forest and land management

During this period, we implemented a bundle of sustainable management activities designed to diversify local incomes and support a transition to integrated sustainable natural resource management in both the Infierno and Tres Islas communities. This diversified, multiple-use approach combining timber, NTFP, and REDD+ incentives is central to our intervention model in Madre de Dios. Our progress represents significant advances towards making sustainable management more profitable and productive than the deforestation drivers currently affecting these communities. Accomplishments include:

1. Six hectares of reforestation were installed. The timber committee is now implementing an agroforestry system including species such as Bolaina, Tornillo, Cedar, and Guaba in an area that covers about 6 ha of degraded lands within Infierno. These reforestation areas were planted with the support and participation of the timber committee, thus signaling a change in their attitudes and level of commitment to the project. Through adhering to a participatory process, the community is now more engaged and empowered to manage their plantations sustainably. This is also the first time women in the community have participated in forestry activities, demonstrating greater acceptance of female participation in the project.
2. A guidance manual focused on best practices for extracting ungurahui oil from fruits was developed and distributed to forest authorities, community members and other stakeholders. The manual was originally created for use in Tres Islas, but was adapted for

use in Madre de Dios through consultations and input from local community members. This document will form the basis of the TERs for Ungurahui.

3. 120 people were trained in themes related to climate change and REDD+. In addition, educational institutions in Infierno - including primary and secondary schools - are now applying the Rainforest Alliance's climate curriculum within their classrooms. This curriculum is being used to teach local students about climate change and REDD+ issues and the important role that forests play in combating climate change. It also complements the community's efforts to develop an environmental education curriculum for local community colleges.
4. The ungurahui committee in Tres Islas has been reactivated and subsequent agreements and plans put in action to continue to advance sustainable harvesting of ungurahui. This plan includes hiring a committee president to support the process of collecting and processing ungurahui, providing support to create a strong, enthusiastic team that will be responsible for developing strategies to spark interest for the product, and using already existing facilities which contain equipment needed to extract oil from different non-timber forest products.
5. Participatory tasks to collect aguaje by applying strategies outlined in the guidance manual have been carried out. This is the first industrialized aguaje (pulp) product in the region and 100 kilos have been sold thus far. The revenue generated from these sales are being reinvested into the project's activities to support plant maintenance.
6. Transitioned the process of overseeing the organic certification of Tres Islas to the community members, supported by CANDELA. This process was previously supported by AFIMAD. The Tres Islas community board and CANDELA have prioritized developing a nut oil production pilot through application of best management practices.
7. The community of Tres Islas was trained in the process of obtaining information on biomass based on the guidance manual developed for the community of Infierno.
8. Replanted standard pilot area (1.2 hectares) of abandoned mining areas in the community of Tres Islas with Pashaco (*Schizolobium amazonicum*), Capirona (*Calycophyllum spruceanum*) and Mucuna (*Mucuna sp.*).
9. For the first time, 4 regional organizations - Lake Valencia, Loreto, RONAP and AFIMAD - participated in the regional roundtable forest agreement of MDD and in the socialization of forestry and wildlife law.
10. Training workshops on climate change and REDD+ were completed in schools in Hermosa Grande de la Infierno. At first, we planned to only work with high school youth; however due to the willingness and eagerness on the part of teachers, a work schedule was put into action which involved all grade levels, from first grade through fifth grade.

5.4.2 Goal 2: A participatory forest monitoring system is established whereby forest and agricultural communities with forested lands can achieve and contribute to monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

During this period, we advanced on the establishment of a participatory forest monitoring system through developing a MRV reporting template, collecting information from the field and establishing a database to house this data, and preparing a report on the current carbon baseline on the Tres Islas.

1. A template for reporting MRV activities was developed and utilized to collect information from the field, which is being saved in a database (participatory MRV) of CNI.
2. Prepared a report on the current carbon baseline within indigenous communities in Tres Islas based on information obtained through the exploratory forest inventory. Results have been obtained for both above-ground biomass content as well as subterranean bio content

of below-ground biomass for the following strata: low hill, complex shore, upper terrace and lower terrace.

5.4.3 Goal 3: Promote lessons learned and key strategies of project activities through capacity building and support to national and regional REDD+ strategy development

During this period, we sought to enhance the REDD+ capacities of all involved actors – including regional and national government representations and indigenous community leaders – to ensure an integrated and well aligned approach to REDD+ and the establishment of social and environmental safeguards. Accomplishments include:

1. At the end of October 2013, in coordination with MINAM, ISU, REDD+SES secretariat, CI and WWF, a three day workshop was held in Puerto Maldonado to facilitate knowledge-transfer and sharing lessons learned from REDD+ SES experiences in San Martin, Acre, and Ecuador, for regional Madre de Dios government representatives, as well as stakeholders from FENAMAD and other government actors involved in the design and implementation of REDD projects. Approximately 45 people attended the workshop. We plan to continue to coordinate with other organizations to provide training on safeguards to government stakeholders, and extend training to other communities and local actors. This workshop provided a basis upon which we can cement a good working relationship with the Native Federation of Madre de Dios (FENAMAD) and the MSAR of the commission on safeguards (GOREMAD) on REDD+ issues.
2. Presented the NZDZ 2014 work plan to GOREMAD and conducted a joint review of indicators and joint planning with MINAM. Our work with the committee this quarter includes working with MINAM to ensure the sub-commission on safeguards aligns with the work being done at the regional government level, and supporting the commission in defining the guidelines and workplan for identifying ways to improve alignment between national and regional objectives.
3. 75 representatives from 22 indigenous communities in Madre de Dios participated in a regional workshop focused on REDD+ in the indigenous Amazon, safeguards and REDD+SES. The workshop was implemented jointly with the ICAA Support Unit, WWF and FENAMAD.

6 SUCCESS STORIES

PALM FRUIT COMES TO MARKET VALUE

For the first time the native community of Tres Islas sells 150 kg of aguaje pulp (*mauritia flexuosa*). With these revenues the community will complete implementation of the community fruit processing plant. Therefore, this non-timber product becomes a real economic alternative for Tres Islas community, because previously this palm fruit had a purely subsistence use.

This is the result of the technical assistance and training in best management practices in harvest techniques provided to 40 people from the community. Topics included the use of uploaders to collect the fruit and techniques to pulp aguaje.

The processing plant, in which the profits were invested, will also help Tres Islas community to give added value to the ungurahui as they will prepare oil from this fruit palm, which will also generate higher incomes and economic opportunities for the community

To demonstrate that the aguaje has a commercial value is a great incentive so the Tres Islas people harvest this fruit, preserve the palm trees and avoid the deforestation of palm trees (aguajales), which results in an integrated use of their forest.



The processing plant is installed in a 100 m2, and it has a pulper machine, a press oil, a cold camera, and a washing and drying area.

A COMMUNITY RAISES AWARENESS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Based on the educational kit on climate change developed by Rainforest Alliance for other countries, and adapted to the reality of Madre de Dios, Peru, this subject was incorporated in the curriculum of the Hermosa Grande High College, in the Infierno native community.

With these materials, AIDER and Rainforest Alliance trained ten teachers and students from grades one through five. The workshops included participatory activities with Infierno community, which resulted in raising awareness among more than 100 community members.



As a result of the great interest shown by teachers and students, the educational material was adapted for primary school students, who also received these training and were able to understand the basic principles of the climate, the carbon cycle, the forests of Peru, among other topics.

The five modules generated great interest among teachers and students. Its results were shown by the high participation of people from Infierno on specific activities, such as the placement of posters around the community with messages on how to care for the forest. The students also carried out a waste collection campaign and trash bins were placed at strategic sites.

In addition, a tree planting campaign was carried out with the students and teachers of the community, which turned out to be the starting point for greening the community “plaza”.



Our curriculum will form part of the curricula of environmental education in the school and the teacher will replicate the training to the newcomers’ teachers.

GREATER KNOWLEDGE, BETTER PARTICIPATION IN SAFEGUARDS AND RIA

The capabilities of 31 leaders from native communities that are part of the Native Federation of Madre de Dios River and Tributaries (FENAMAD) have been strengthened, thanks to training we provided on safeguards for REDD+. The training has enabled the leaders to consolidate their



knowledge regarding the safeguards process for REDD+ and incorporate it in the REDD Indígena Amazonico (RIA) strategy. The training received has also helped community leaders to align their agendas and priorities with those of the regional and national governments.

The project’s and WWF’s capacity-building efforts helped FENAMAD leaders to reach an agreement on developing an indigenous REDD+ initiative that takes into account their worldview and the recognition of their collective rights. The leaders have also agreed to support the RIA strategy, and they are organizing a roundtable on the RIA to involve all the key actors in the region.

With better understanding of these issues, local communities can participate actively and more effectively in dialogues with other actors on the REDD + issues, and specifically on the subject of safeguards that will be developed at local and regional level.

7 TABLE 1 TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS TABLE

| Result/Indicator | Unit | Disaggregation | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3/ Life of Project | |
|--|--|----------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| Indicator 1 Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO ₂ e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance** | tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO ₂ e) avoided or sequestered | Caquetá | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347 | 347 |
| | | Napo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 42 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 0 | 0 | 22.114 | Pending VCS monitoring report* | 47.548 | 47.548 |
| | | Total | 0 | 0 | 22.114 | 0 | 47.937 | 47.937 |
| Indicator 2 Number of climate mitigation and/or REDD+ tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG | # materials developed, tested, and/or adopted | Caquetá | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| | | Napo | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 3 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| | | Total | 8 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 17 | 12 |
| Indicator 3 Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance | # hectares | Caquetá | 7.500 | 0 | 16.000 | 15.951 | 11.000 | 0 |
| | | Napo | 100 | 0 | 750 | 4.891 | 750 | 0 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 250 | 0 | 32.449 | 32.445 | 32.449 | 1.783 |
| | | Total | 7.850 | 0 | 49.199 | 53.287 | 44.199 | 1.783 |
| Indicator 4 Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance | # individuals | Caquetá | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 216 | 0 |
| | | Napo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 0 |
| | | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 462 | 0 |
| Indicator 5 Number of products related to the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased | # products | Caquetá | 10 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 15 | 6 |
| | | Napo | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 3 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 3 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 16 |
| | | Total | 14 | 0 | 23 | 20 | 29 | 25 |
| | # copies | Caquetá | 2.000 | 0 | 3.000 | 5.750 | 4.000 | 5.785 |

| Result/Indicator | Unit | Disaggregation | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3/ Life of Project | |
|---|---|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| Indicator 6 Number of disseminated copies of product related with the Andean Amazon generated by the NZDZ partners increased | | Napo | 100 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 530 | 0 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 225 | 0 | 550 | 0 | 1.050 | 326 |
| | | Total | 2.325 | 0 | 3.850 | 5.750 | 5.580 | 6.113 |
| Indicator 7 Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance | # hours | Caquetá | 2.054 | 210 | 7.655 | 1.969 | 5.929 | 2.137 |
| | | Napo | 1.304 | 501 | 2.836 | 3.018 | 4.116 | 4.106 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 1.552 | 207 | 2.822 | 4.934 | 3.798 | 7.836 |
| | | Total | 4.910 | 918 | 13.313 | 9.921 | 13.843 | 14.079 |
| Indicator 8 Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation | # individuals | Caquetá | 1.036 | 35 | 2.139 | 664 | 1.564 | 717 |
| | | Napo | 84 | 34 | 221 | 336 | 301 | 532 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 540 | 36 | 1.033 | 741 | 1.428 | 1.360 |
| | | Total | 1.660 | 105 | 3.393 | 1.741 | 3.293 | 2.609 |
| Indicator 9 Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements, or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance | # laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted or implemented | Caquetá | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Napo | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | | Madre de Dios | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Total | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 0 |

8 ACTIVITY TABLE

8.1 Activity Status Summary

| TABLE 2: Activity Status Summary | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| Activity Information | Number of Activities | Percentage of Total |
| Total number of activities in Work Plan | 34 | 100% |
| Activities not started yet | 0 | 0% |
| Activities completed | 8 | 24% |
| Activities on schedule | 22 | 65% |
| Activities delayed | 1 | 3% |
| Activities canceled* | 3 | 9% |

* Canceled because of budget reduction; detail in section 3.1.2

8.2 Tri-national level

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Implementer | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|--------|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| TRI2.1 | Produce a comprehensive 'lessons learned' publication on development and harmonization of community-based monitoring protocols for the Andean Amazon, which analyzes project experience on issues such as: establishment of minimum criteria for harmonization; common methodological development processes, alignment with government programs, and challenges in implementation, amongst others. | RA | Aider, Condesan, FN | FY 14 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 60% | On Schedule | |
| TRI3.1 | Produce periodic policy briefs to support regional policy interventions, resulting in publication of summary "lessons learned on incorporating and upscaling sustainable land management in REDD+ policy" report | RA | Aider, Condesan, FN | FY 13 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 70% | On Schedule | |

8.3 Colombia – Caquetá Landscape

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| C1.1 | Conduct feasibility analyses to identify priority sites for net zero deforestation pilots, resulting in recommended sustainable management systems that will maximize carbon stocks and reduce deforestation/degradation for each | FN | Nestle, CorpoAmazonia, Lacteos del Hogar, Alcaldias, Municipales ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT | FY 12 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 1 | | 100% | Completed | |
| C1.2 | Develop and adjust guidance on sustainable land management including selection of tree species for reforestation, BMP's for cattle grazing lands | FN | CorpoAmazonia, SENA, Universidad de la Amazonía | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 3 | | 79% | On Schedule | |
| C1.3 | Generate and install local capacity in the concepts of best management practices in agricultural production systems that allow scale up and replicate methodologies to increase zero deforestation areas | FN | SENA, SINCHI, CorpoAmazonia | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 39% | On Schedule | |
| C1.4 | Support the design of a model for production incentives that promote the implementation of best practices. | FN | Nestle, ASOHECA ACAMAFRUT, RA, CorpoAmazonia | FY 12 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 10% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| C2.1 | Develop and implement tools for community and land-owner carbon stock assessment and monitoring of C storage and GHG emission reductions as result of implementing sustainable land management and reducing deforestation | FN | IDEAM, MADS, SINCHI | FY 13 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 94% | On Schedule | |
| C2.2 | Estimate carbon sequestration potential in 3000 ha of silvopastoral and agricultural systems where BMPs will be implemented. These estimates will be utilized to monitor changes in carbon stocks over the life of project. | FN | IDEAM | FY 13 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 65% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| C3.1 | Build capacities at local level in a model of sustainable livestock as a measure of adaptation and mitigation to climate change | FN | MADS, TNC | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 55% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| C3.2 | Support and active participation in events of REDD+ to support the government | FN | MADS, TNC | FY 12 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 25% | On Schedule | |
| C3.3 | Support a proposal to reduce property taxes in one municipality | FN | | FY 12 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 100% | Completed | |

8.4 Ecuador – Napo Landscape

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| E1.1 | Train community in best management practices for agriculture and forestry with focus on REDD + | RA | - | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 3 | | 55% | On Schedule | |
| E1.2 | Improve capacity for adequate territory planning orientated to reduce deforestation and emissions | RA | - | FY 13 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 3 | | 15% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|--|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| E1.3 | Design and implement a model of forestry incentives under government programs in order to promote the adoption of best management practices focused on carbon sequestration, reducing emissions from deforestation and improving livelihoods | RA / Ecolex | - | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 31% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|--|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| E2.1 | Develop and test a methodology for the measurement of carbon in aboveground biomass in agroforestry, silvopastoral, agriculture and forestry systems, integrating scientific and participatory methods. The methodology will enable spatial mapping of carbon stocks in biomass. Workshop held to develop the MRV tool with Colombia and Peru partners | Condesan | - | FY 12 Q 2 | FY 13 Q 1 | | 100% | Completed | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Implementer | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| E2.2 | Identification of minimum harmonization requirements for the quantification of carbon in aboveground biomass, in the 3 intervened landscapes (Ecuador, Perú, Colombia). | Condesan | - | FY 12 Q 2 | FY 12 Q 3 | | 100% | Completed | |
| E2.3 | Develop and carry out capacity building activities that involves at least 20 local people in the proposed monitoring activities | Condesan | - | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 13 Q 2 | | 100% | Completed | |
| E2.4 | Establish a baseline of carbon stocks in aboveground biomass in 10 pilot farms for each productivity systems at the beginning of the project. | Condesan | - | FY 12 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 1 | | 100% | Completed | |
| E2.5 | Support the design of a proposal to implement commercial forest plantations in Wamaní in topics related to monitoring | Condesan | - | FY 14 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 5% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Implementer | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| E3.1 | Build capacity of local actors through the establishment of dialogue spaces to strengthen | RA | - | FY 13 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 44% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Implementer | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| | governance on climate change and REDD + | | | | | | | | |
| E3.3 | Analyze contribution of production systems to environmental safeguards system according to government plans, focusing on its applicability and operability | Ecolex / RA | MAE | FY 13 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 6% | On Schedule | |
| E3.4 | Systematize lessons learned from NZDZ implementation process | RA / Ecolex | | FY 14 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 5% | On Schedule | |

8.5 Peru – Madre de Dios Landscape

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Implementer | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| P1.1 | Technical assistance and capacity building provided to native communities on best management practice to optimize their forest uses | AIDER | AFIMAD, CANDELA, ACCA | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 76% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| P1.2 | Implement strategy to raise local community awareness of key aspects of REDD+, and gender issues in REDD+ and forest management by executing the following steps: i) adapt existing curriculum on forests, climate change and REDD+ for Made de Dios context; ii) once adapted, deliver pilot trainings and identify local leaders; train local leaders to deliver curriculum in their communities. | RA | WWF, AFIMAD, AIDER-CPF, MSAR, FENAMAD | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 71% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|---|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| P2.1 | Conduct an analysis to adapt or co-develop a MRV system that community producers can implement to monitor GHG emissions changes related to adoption of climate friendly farming practices. The methodology tested in the pilots will demonstrate to regional REDD+ stakeholders a participatory process | AIDER / RA | | FY 12 Q 3 | FY 14 Q 1 | | 100% | Completed | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|---|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| P2.2 | Facilitate and support the implementation of vigilance committees and monitoring in local communities with needs for improved local forest protection | AIDER | SPDA | FY 13 Q 2 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 73% | On Schedule | |
| P2.3 | Review existing deforestation baselines for MDD, to better understand if primary threat in pilot zones is from degradation or deforestation, what the re-growth rate is versus the commercial extraction rate, and know clearly what benefit improved management would have in decreasing deforestation threat or enhancing carbon stocks | AIDER | | FY 13 Q1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 25% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|--|------------------|---|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| P3.2 | Strengthen the organizational structure of producer organizations and native communities for the election of their representatives, development of assemblies, | RA | AFIMAD | FY 13 Q 2 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 83% | On Schedule | |

| # | OBJECTIVE / ACTIVITY NAME AND DESCRIPTION | Imple- menter | Coordination with other organizations | Implementation | | | | | Brief description of reasons for Delayed or Canceled Activities (25 words or less) |
|------|---|------------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| | | | | Starting Date | Original Completion Date | Estimated Completion | % complete | Status | |
| | accountability, and control and monitoring of forest. | | | | | | | | |
| P3.4 | Strengthen local and regional government and civil society capacities to understand and support REDD+ activities, with particular emphasis on fostering understanding of new Peruvian forest law and relationship to REDD. | AIDER / RA | GRRNN Madre de Dios; Programa Regional Forestal; DGFFS | FY 13 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 4 | | 85% | On Schedule | |
| P3.5 | Technical analysis conducted to facilitate nesting of MDD technical MRV products within subnational and national framework; 1 analysis with recommendations/tools will be developed and presented in REDD+ roundtable meetings. | AIDER | MINAM, GRRNN;MES A REDD NACIONAL | FY 14 Q 1 | FY 14 Q 2 | | 10% | Delayed | Strike of the mining federation in Madre de Dios didn't allow implementation |
| P3.6 | Trainings on establishment of social and environmental safeguards systems in the MDD subnational jurisdiction. Work will be conducted in close coordination with the REDD+ SES; local government agencies responsible for REDD+ implementation, will be the target audiences for these trainings. | RA | MINAM, GRRNN;MES A REDD NACIONAL | FY 12 Q 4 | FY 14 Q 2 | | 100% | Completed | |

9 EXPENSES

| Expenses October 2013 - April 2014 | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Ecuador | Colombia | Peru | Total |
| \$151.302,06 | \$159.089,21 | \$139.094,96 | \$449.486,23 |

10 ANNEX 1 INDICATOR 1

Overview

During the first quarter of FY2014 the NZDZ consortium made a series of projected impacts regarding efforts to mitigate greenhouse gases from the various land use scenarios identified in the NZDZ project areas in Ecuador, Peru and Colombia, primarily through a combination of carbon stock enhancements, and where possible, avoided deforestation. For the purposes of this second quarter report for FY2014 the projected quantitative impacts for Indicator 1 that were estimated and presented at the end of Q1 FY14 have not been updated because they were based on projected impacts based on workplans whose work has since progressed in Q2 but that do not merit a revision in these projections at this time. In general revisions to the projected impacts in terms of Indicator 1 will not be revised until key milestones of project implementation have been achieved and where Rainforest Alliance can rely on tangible measures for revising estimates pertaining to Indicator 1. For example, many impacts that can be described in terms of Indicator 1 are necessarily based on assumptions regarding the future performance of tree growth and mortality. Much of the work advanced in the regions has involved elaborating more specific plans and obtaining approvals necessary to implement activities versus actual advancements to establish tree systems. Therefore a revision in GHG estimates was not deemed essential until concrete physical parameters can be obtained from the project activities in order to report measurable progress.

Ecuador

Quantifiable measures for Indicator 1 in Ecuador are being primarily generated through carbon stock enhancements in the form of reforestation for commercial purposes. Rainforest Alliance has been working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (MAGAP) to design a viable strategy for utilizing their nascent incentives program to fund the establishment of small-scale woodlots. As discussions with MAGAP have intensified Rainforest Alliance determined that the program's guidelines and list of species had designed a program that was not fully compatible with the agro-ecological and social attributes of the conditions in the eastern Andean foothills where the community of Wamaní is located. The program in its current form was identified as only containing two species (*Cordia alliodora*, *Cedrelinga catenaeformis*) that could be appropriate for the agroecological zone that characterizes Wamaní. Furthermore, the program was designed for monoculture plantations – a scheme that can be risky in mega-diverse ecosystems such as those found in the eastern Andean slopes. Although Rainforest Alliance has not discounted the idea of piloting some reforestation plots using MAGAP's current set of guidelines, it has spent several months working with MAGAP to design a set of guidelines that could be more appropriate for the area, and which could encompass a more sustainable model for future naranjilla production. At the time of the writing of this report Rainforest Alliance was organizing a field visit with MAGAP after which a final decision would be made on the matter.

In the meantime, Rainforest Alliance has made steady progress on several fronts that will set the scene for plantings to occur in the next several months and to better monitor conservation and land use patterns and their impact in terms of GHGs. These are listed below and explained briefly here. For more detailed explanations please see **Annex 2**.

- 1. Hiring of consultant Franco Gutierrez to evaluate and design the technical strategy for areas slated for the MAGAP incentive in its current form.**
 - a. Mr. Gutierrez has been hired as the chief consultant for designing the technical proposal for establishing reforestation plots according to the guidelines developed by MAGAP. There are numerous provisions and technical requirements and documentation necessary that Mr. Gutiérrez will be addressing in his technical design. Mr. Gutierrez will also assess and demarcate the planting sites in Q3-Q4. His work lays the foundation for establishing pilot examples of these reforestation activities under the MAGAP program in the context of communal land, a first for the region.
- 2. Propose a new model for agroforestry systems that encapsulates either Guayusa or naranjilla in tandem with several species of commercial timber tree species. The proposal elaborated by Rainforest Alliance Agroforestry specialist Mr. Martin Noponen, Ph.D.**
 - a. Mr. Noponen has developed a preliminary planting scheme that combines the minimal rotation age of tree timber species with need for short term economic production from agricultural crops and the differing ecological requirements of naranjilla and Guayusa. Naranjilla is relatively understudied therefore little quantitative research or evidence-based agroforestry systems that incorporate naranjilla exist. The proposed system will provide an empirical basis for informing future naranjilla-based agroforestry systems and is designed to also meet a range of economic needs in a manner that will increase tree cover, carbon storage, and can reduce the pressure off of mature forests as compared to a business as usual scenario.
 - b. Mr. Noponen has also supported the discussions between Rainforest Alliance and MAGAP to provide a new series of criteria that would allow certain agroforestry systems to receive MAGAP's financial incentive.
- 3. Finalization of the landscape-level carbon estimates developed by CONDESAN.**
 - a. Our partner CONDESAN has produced a landscape level biomass/carbon map for the Wamaní community and its territory. This map is the culmination of field work that began nearly a year ago and which is the foundation for creating estimates of GHG emissions caused by clearing mature and secondary forests to alternate land uses such as pastures or agricultural crops.

In conclusion, the work summarized above represents important advances that will permit the NZDZ activities in Wamaní to report on measurable progress related to Indicator 1. For the purposes of this report no further updates to Indicator 1 have been made.

Peru

The Indicator 1 estimates generated for the project activities in Peru in the Q1 report have also not changed in this report since the advancements made relate more heavily to important milestones that later lead to quantified GHG emissions removals/reductions. Avoided deforestation as a result of sustainable forest management features as the prominent strategy leading to the most significant GHG reductions in the context of NZDZ in Peru. The strategies

employed by AIDER in Peru have two important components 1). Creating and implementing sustainable forest management plans, 2). Enhancing the enforcement of local territory and zoning. The third, involves modest GHG removals through, 3). The establishment of agroforestry systems. These strategies are summarized below and described in greater detail in **Annex 3**.

1. Creating and implementing sustainable forest management plans

As of Q2 of FY2014 AIDER reports some important progress on realizing sustainable forestry in the Comunidad Infierno. AIDER successfully completed and ratified a forest management plan in the Comunidad Infierno. This activity consisted of a forest inventory that resulted in identifying and locating the harvestable trees through single tree selection. All told 144 trees were selected and 31 seed trees were identified for protection and ensuring the continued production of valuable forest species into the future. Annex 2 of this report describes this plan in greater detail. This plan was officially ratified by the Dirección Regional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre de Madre de Dios through the official resolution N° 940-2014-GOREMAD-GGRNYGMA-DRFFS and which encompasses 1783ha of working forest. These plans provide a roadmap for ensuring that the commercial value of the forest is retained in the future, which safeguards the intrinsic economic value of the forest and utilizes it as means against conversion to non-forest land-uses in the future.

2). Enhancing the enforcement of local territory and zoning.

Local land use monitoring is essential for maintaining the integrity of Comunidad Infierno's forests and ensuring the designated land use is maintained. AIDER has worked to train local patrol officers in topics ranging from information management, to supplying essential fuel for conducting patrols, to regularizing the consistency of patrols over time. These activities provide some added human presence in areas that sometimes lack it to protect forest resources from illegal or unsanctioned activities which could result in GHG emissions from forest degradation or full conversion to small scale agriculture. Avoided emissions are the product of various activities including zoning and land use enforcement as well as the sustainable forest management plans described previously.

3). Establishing Agroforestry systems

As of Q2 AIDER has promoted and supported the establishment of 6 ha of various types of small-scale agroforests that utilize various commercial timber species with Guaba trees. These systems will help diversify local household livelihoods in a manner that is forest-friendly and results in modest amounts of GHG removals. The projected GHG removals will not be revised until the mortality of these species can be measured in a few months and the remaining 3-4ha are established.

Colombia

Fundación Natura experienced significant staff turn-over at the end of Q1 that has resulted in an ostensible stand-still in project activities during Q2. As a result, Rainforest Alliance does not have sufficient indication from Fundación Natura that the activities and projections made for Indicator 1 can be attained. Until more clarity is provided the NZDZ program cannot report any progress on Indicator 1 and will be revising project impacts after re-evaluating the capacity of Fundación Natura to realize the agreed upon workplan.

11 ANNEX 2 INDICATOR 1 RESUMEN ECUADOR

SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE 2014

General

Desde el informe del primer trimestre de 2014 el equipo ha avanzado con varias ramas de trabajo que contribuyen al indicador 1. En comparación con las estimaciones del efecto del proyecto NZDZ presentadas para el final del primer trimestre del 2014 las estimaciones de emisiones removidas/evitadas no han cambiado. El equipo se ha enfocado en la implementación de las actividades que resultan en la remoción de GEI o conservación de bosques. La mayoría de estos avances están dirigidos al diseño de las actividades relacionadas al establecimiento de sistemas forestales, lo cual aún no se finalizan. Por esta razón no se ha modificado las estimaciones de GEI acerca el indicador 1. Sin embargo se ha logrado cumplir con varias metas de los planes de trabajo los cuales se describen en este informe.

En términos de las emisiones de CO₂e removidas un enfoque principal del proyecto sigue siendo el ingreso y participación de la comunidad Wamaní en el Programa de Incentivos para la Reforestación con Fines Comerciales promovido por el Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería, Acuacultura, y Pesca (MAGAP). Específicamente el equipo está en el proceso por definir la configuración y diseño de estos sistemas forestales por medio de una consultoría y con el apoyo de especialistas de Rainforest Alliance. Inicialmente se propuso la idea de promover tanto sistemas forestales como sistemas agroforestales bajo el programa del MAGAP para establecer sistemas forestales con beneficios económicos. Para este fin se contrató al Ing. Franco Gutiérrez durante este trimestre para lograr el diseño de los sistemas de reforestación. En paralelo el Ing. Martin Noponen, Ph.D. del equipo Clima de Rainforest Alliance ha dado algunas contribuciones hacia el diseño de un esquema inicial para los sistemas agroforestales y ha contribuido a las discusiones entre Rainforest Alliance y representantes del MAGAP para permitir que los sistemas agroforestales puedan también recibir el apoyo del MAGAP. Estos procesos marcan avances significantes y necesarios para poder establecer sistemas forestales y agroforestales que lograrían remociones de emisiones de GEI. Dado la naturaleza de estos pasos no se ha ajustado las estimaciones de remociones que fueron propuestas en el informe pasado hasta no definir concretamente el número de participantes y la superficie elegible para el programa de incentivos.

Otra rama importante del trabajo de NZDZ con la comunidad de Huamani es el trabajo de ordenamiento a nivel de finca para reducir las amenazas a los bosques asociadas con la producción agrícola. Existen varias actividades que están en una fase inicial en donde se anticipa promover la conservación de bosques silvestres sean maduros o secundarios. Específicamente se contempla establecer una finca piloto para mostrar los procesos y resultados de una planificación de producción agrícola al nivel de una finca. Esta actividad involucraría la producción de mapas de coberturas e usos de tierra en una finca y analizar las opciones para mejorar su planificación y producción de una forma participativa. Además se contempla establecer parcelas de demostración de sistemas agroforestales con naranjilla que tal vez cuenten con el apoyo del MAGAP. Ambas actividades tienen el objetivo de disminuir la presión hacia los bosques y servir como un punto de partida para extender estas actividades al nivel de la comunidad. El proyecto NZDZ no está diseñado para cuantificar el potencial de emisiones evitadas asociadas con estas actividades, pero de todas formas las actividades están diseñadas para permitir la sustentabilidad de actividades agrícolas junto a áreas de bosque de alta biodiversidad. Un paso importante ha sido la conclusión del análisis de carbono forestal

elaborado por CONDESAN, lo cual establece una línea base de carbono forestal al nivel de paisaje de la comunidad Wamaní y sirve para tener un punto de comparación para los avances de la comunidad Wamaní acerca la conservación de bosques y la planificación de uso de tierra.

A continuación se explica a más detalle sobre los avances de las actividades destacadas en este resumen.

Avances

Programa de Incentivos del MAGAP

El uso del programa de incentivos del MAGAP para establecer parcelas de reforestación es una de las estrategias principales de NZDZ que resultarían en remociones de GEI por parte de la acumulación de biomasa en estos sistemas. Además, estos sistemas son diseñados para brindar beneficios económicos para los participantes para diversificar sus ingresos en especie y en el futuro.

El programa de incentivos del MAGAP contempla un pago para el establecimiento y mantenimiento de sistemas forestales durante los primeros cuatro años. Los pagos son ligados a la densidad de árboles plantados y sobrevivientes seleccionados de un grupo de 17 especies. El *Anexo 1a* contiene información detallada sobre los requisitos del programa. La estrategia de Rainforest Alliance es de analizar la oportunidad de utilizar este programa en la Amazonía Ecuatoriana para establecer parcelas de reforestación con finqueros del área. Pero Rainforest Alliance ha encontrado algunos retos con el programa y ha estado en contacto con representantes del MAGAP para poder aprovechar del incentivo usando especies y diseños adecuados para la zona. Por ejemplo, de las 10 especies identificadas para la zona costeña y la Amazonía, solo 2 tienen el potencial de tener éxito (*Cedrelinga catenaeformis* y *Cordia Alliodora*). La mayoría de las especies promovidas por el programa del MAGAP no son adecuadas para el área por sus características auto-ecológicas.

Otro reto del programa son las densidades mínimas que acepta el programa del MAGAP. En ciertos casos es más deseable promover sistemas agroforestales que rindan sombra y una variedad de productos a través de su desarrollo en el tiempo. Las densidades mínimas que acepta el programa son de 625 árboles/ha lo cual es demasiado alto para tener la opción de promover sistemas agroforestales que dependiendo de su diseño suelen no usar más de 150 árboles/ha durante la vida del sistema. Rainforest Alliance ha estado en negociaciones con representantes del MAGAP para incluir criterios que permitirían densidades de árboles menores a lo que existe hasta la fecha.

Finalmente, como demuestra el *Anexo 1a*, el incentivo del MAGAP promueve sistemas de monocultivo. En la zona del proyecto los monocultivos corren un riesgo de alta mortalidad por ser establecidos en una zona de alta biodiversidad. Por ende, Rainforest Alliance está en negociaciones con el MAGAP para permitir combinaciones de especies para alzar la probabilidad de sobrevivencia. A continuación se explica avances detallados sobre actividades que registrarían remociones de GEI o en la conservación de bosque.

Parcelas de Reforestación

En noviembre 2013, Ian Starr, Especialista del Programa Clima de Rainforest Alliance junto con Christian Velasco se reunieron con representantes del MAGAP para aclarar los requisitos del programa y para averiguar la posibilidad de adecuar los requisitos para permitir los sistemas agroforestales. Se elaboró un plan de trabajo para realizar la contratación de un

consultor que pueda diseñar la propuesta técnica para los sistemas de reforestación en la comunidad de Wamaní. Este contrato fue firmado el 25 de febrero 2014 con el consultor Franco Gutiérrez (Anexo 1b). El Sr. Gutiérrez ha comenzado a realizar actividades para definir la propuesta de reforestación y sus especificaciones para la zona. En Marzo comenzó a visitar varias fincas para apreciar las condiciones locales y poder definir las especies de árboles del programa MAGAP que podrían ser útiles en la comunidad de Wamaní. Este proceso sigue en marcha y se espera tener una propuesta concreta con una lista de participantes definidos para el próximo trimestre. Por lo tanto no es deseable modificar las estimaciones de acumulación de carbono hasta no poder final el diseño de los sistemas junto con una verificación de las condiciones de lista de participantes identificados durante una acta de asamblea del 14 de Diciembre, 2014 (ANEXO 1c).

Sistemas mejorados de Naranjilla

Desde el 23 Feb-1 Marzo el especialista Martin Noponen, Ph.D. de Rainforest Alliance visitó la comunidad de Wamaní con Christian Velasco y el Sr. Gutiérrez para retomar reuniones con el MAGAP acerca la posibilidad de diseñar los sistemas agroforestales con la ayuda de los incentivos del MAGAP y para desarrollar recomendaciones para sistemas agroforestales mejorados de naranjilla en general.

Después de varios meses de negociaciones y la ayuda del especialista de RA, RA Ecuador ha logrado programar una visita de campo con los representantes del MAGAP en abril 2014 a la comunidad de Wamaní. Su propósito es de decidir sobre las oportunidades para ampliar los criterios del programa de incentivos para que también promuevan sistemas agroforestales.

Sobre el diseño de los sistemas, el Sr. Noponen desarrolló recomendaciones que contemplan el uso continuo de varias combinaciones de árboles con cultivos que a lo largo se transforman en una parcela de producción de madera de pequeña escala que al aprovechar se puede revertir al uso de naranjilla de injerto y comenzar el ciclo de nuevo. La primera fase se define por el uso de una especie de árbol maderable para sombra durante la primera fase de su desarrollo junto con naranjilla. Con el tiempo se puede cambiar a otra especie de naranjilla o añadir más árboles de otra especie junto con el maíz o guayusa. Durante varios años hay la opción de quitar el maíz y dejar un sistema agroforestal con la guayusa o aumentar la cantidad de otros árboles maderables. Este diseño permite que la tierra sea usada para el cultivo de naranjilla pero luego transformarse a la producción de madera de sistemas de árboles maderables no coetáneos con rotaciones cortas (menos de 20 años). Actualmente existe poco conocimiento científico sobre la naranjilla y su papel como un cultivo dentro de un sistema agroforestal. Sin embargo, Rainforest Alliance está promoviendo un modelo innovador en el área para generar mejor conocimiento sobre el uso de sistemas agroforestales junto con la naranjilla. Las recomendaciones para este sistema se encuentran en el *Anexo 1d*. Como no se ha finalizado el diseño de este sistema aún no se puede estimar su perfil de acumulación de biomasa. Mientras tanto el equipo continúa con el avance de estos sistemas agroforestales y en el mejor caso usar el incentivo del MAGAP para realizar ejemplos de estos sistemas en Wamaní.

Línea base de carbono forestal

CONDESAN acabó el análisis formal de la línea base a nivel de paisaje en la comunidad de Wamaní. Incluso, el trabajo incluye un análisis taxonómico de las especies arbóreas en bosques maduros y secundarios. El trabajo de CONDESAN resulta en una estimación de los factores de emisión para diferentes coberturas y usos de tierra. Estos datos permiten realizar estimaciones de emisiones de GEI por causa de cambio de uso de tierra basado en una estratificación de cobertura y uso de tierra (Figura 1). La siguiente tabla (Tabla 1) representa el promedio del contenido total de material orgánica (MO) en términos de los estratos básicos definidos en el estudio. Para revisar este estudio a más detalle por favor revisar el *Anexo 1e* y *1f*.

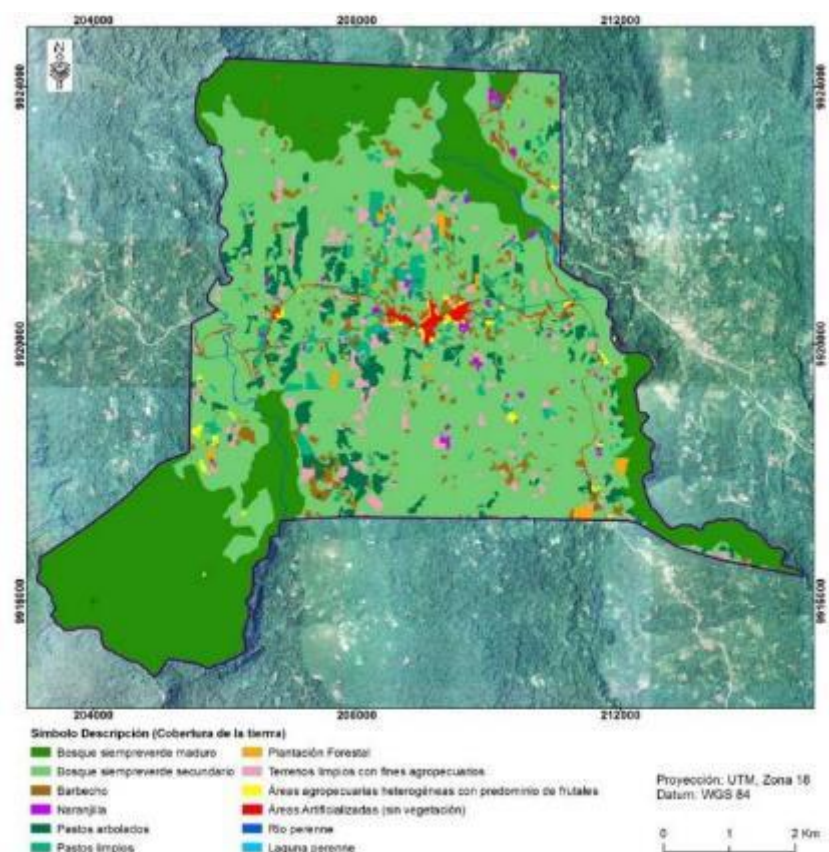


Figura 1. Mapa de estratos de la comunidad Wamaní (Ortiz and Peralvo 2013).

Tabla 1. Contenidos totales (Mg ha^{-1}) de biomasa aérea (BA), biomasa subterránea (BS) y necromasa aérea (NA) presentes en cada estrato evaluado en la comunidad Wamaní, provincia de Napo.

| Reservorio | Bosque maduro (Mg ha^{-1}) | Bosque secundario (Mg ha^{-1}) | Pasto arbolado (Mg ha^{-1}) | Plantación forestal (Mg ha^{-1}) | Cultivo (Mg ha^{-1}) |
|------------|--|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | Total \pm SD* | Total \pm SD* | Total \pm SD* | Total \pm SD* | Total \pm SD* |
| BA | 309.4 \pm 66.8 | 159.4 \pm 77.4 | 108.7 \pm 94 | 53.9 \pm 36.3 | 28.1 \pm 29.3 |
| BS | 73.7 \pm 14.3 | 40.7 \pm 17.5 | 30.8 \pm 23.8 | 16.7 \pm 10.3 | 9.2 \pm 8.8 |
| NA | 45.9 \pm 32.1 | 58.7 \pm 37.8 | 3.1 \pm 2.3 | 5.4 \pm 6.8 | 2.1 \pm 1.5 |
| MO Total** | 429.0 \pm 113.1 | 258.7 \pm 132.6 | 142.5 \pm 120 | 75.9 \pm 53.4 | 39.31 \pm 39.5 |

* Valores obtenidos de la suma de promedios de cada parcela por estrato y luego extrapolados a nivel de hectárea.

** Valor obtenido de la suma de los tres reservorios BA, BS y NA.

12 ANNEX 3 INDICATOR 1 RESUMEN PERÚ SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE 2014

INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES REALIZADAS PARA REDUCIR O SECUESTRAR EMISIONES DE GASES DE EFECTO INVERNADERO EN LA COMUNIDAD NATIVA DE INFIERNO

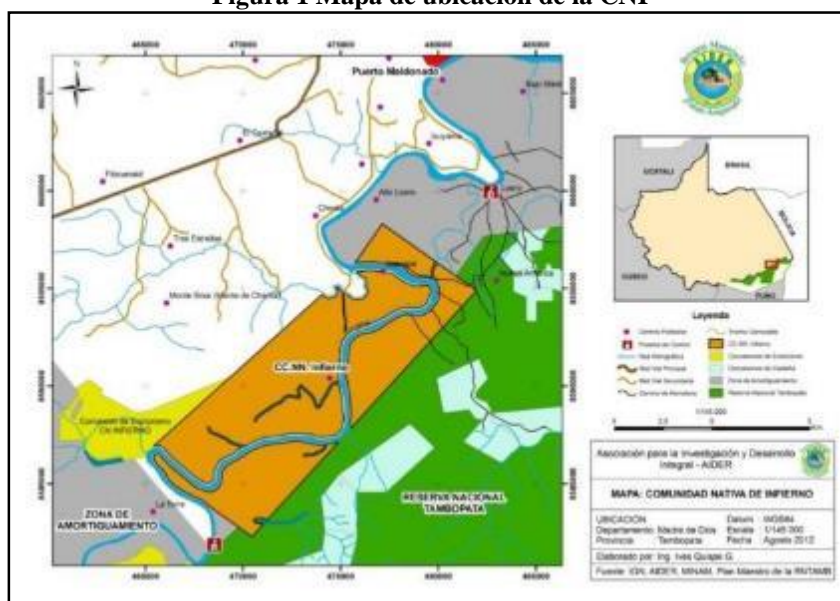
Introducción

AIDER, en el marco del proyecto Zonas de Deforestación Neta Cero “Reducción de emisiones causadas por el uso de la tierra en los Bosques Amazónicos (ReLEAF), de acuerdo con la iniciativa de USAID y la Fundación Moore, que busca reducir o secuestrar las emisiones netas de Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI) a partir de los bosques y uso de suelos en Ecuador, Colombia y Perú; ha elaborado una serie de estrategias que pueden permitir reducir o secuestrar las emisiones de GEI producto del cambio de uso de suelo de la comunidad nativa Ese’jea de Infierno, ubicada en el departamento de Madre de Dios, Perú. Dicha estrategia ya fue planteada en un informe anterior y a continuación se informa sobre los avances alcanzados en el marco de dicha estrategia.

Información General

La comunidad nativa Infierno (CNI) se encuentra asentada a ambos márgenes del río Tambopata, entre el caserío de Chonta y el Lago Tres Chimbadas, en el distrito de Tambopata, provincia de Tambopata, departamento de Madre de Dios. Abarca un área de 9 518 ha y cuenta con una concesión ecoturística de 1 531 ha. Está conformada aproximadamente por 160 familias, las cuales se dedican principalmente a la agricultura y al turismo, pero también realizan actividades de pesca, caza, aprovechamiento forestal, entre otras.

Figura 1 Mapa de ubicación de la CNI



Cuenta con 8 714 ha de bosques primarios (incluyendo los bosques primarios de su concesión ecoturística) de tipo terraza alta ligeramente disectada, terraza baja con drenaje bueno a moderado, terraza baja con drenaje imperfecto a pobre, terraza baja con drenaje muy pobre y aguajal mixto.

Dichos bosques se han visto amenazados producto de la necesidad de nuevas tierras para establecer terrenos agrícolas, el establecimiento de nuevas carreteras, la liberación de impuestos al combustible, etc.¹. Asimismo, la manera en que se realiza el aprovechamiento forestal si bien es cierto no ha variado mucho con el paso del tiempo, las necesidades económicas de las familias de la comunidad han generado la extracción desmedida de los recursos maderables en su territorio. En la actualidad se ha documentado la pérdida de especies como Cedro *Cedrela Odorata* y Tornillo *Cedrelinga cateaeformis*².

Estrategias para reducir y secuestrar emisiones de GEI producto del cambio de uso de suelo de la CNI

Emisiones Evitadas

Manejo Forestal

Parte de la estrategia para evitar emisiones de GEI ha sido el que en la comunidad se realice un aprovechamiento forestal sostenible a través de la capacitación y la asistencia técnica en prácticas forestales de impacto reducido a los productores madereros de la comunidad; así como el promover el cumplimiento del marco legal forestal vigente.

Es por eso que se presentó el Plan de Manejo Forestal (PMF) a Baja Escala o Nivel 1 para aprovechamiento de madera en la CN Infierno, correspondiente a la zafra del 2014, a la Dirección Regional Forestal y de Fauna Silvestre de Madre de Dios. La cual aprobó el Plan Operativo Anual de la CNI, mediante resolución directoral regional N° 940-2014-GOREMAD-GGRNYGMA-DRFFS. Dicho plan contempla el aprovechamiento de 640.32m³ de madera, en cinco áreas de aprovechamiento (frentes de corta) en una superficie que abarca 1783.11 ha.

El área que comprende cada frente de corta se presenta en el cuadro a continuación:

Cuadro1. Áreas de aprovechamiento maderable de la CNI

| Nombre del sector | Áreas de aprovechamiento | Recurso a aprovechar | Superficie aproximada (ha) | Punto de referencia Natural |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---|
| CHONTA | 1 | Maderable | 359.61 | <i>Cada área está referenciada con coordenadas UTM.</i> |
| INFIERNO | 2 | Maderable | 743.38 | |
| MAURO | 3 | Maderable | 549.10 | |
| MARGEN DERECHA | 4 | Maderable | 108.67 | |
| CAMPANA | 5 | Maderable | 22.35 | |
| Total | . | | 1,783.11 | |

Fuente AIDER

¹AIDER 2011 Diagnóstico Socioeconómico de la CN Infierno

² Sabogal 2012. Estudio de caso sobre la Implementación del mecanismo REDD+ en la CN Ese'Eja de Infierno en Madre de Dios, Perú. 38p

Cabe señalar que, de acuerdo al Plan, la actividad silvicultural considerada es la selección de árboles semilleros. Por lo que de un total de 144 árboles designados para aprovechar, se seleccionaron 31 como árboles semilleros.

La lista de árboles semilleros se presenta a continuación:

Cuadro2. Lista de árboles semilleros seleccionados CNI

| N° | N° árbol | Especie (Nombre Común) | Coordenadas (m) | | SECTOR al cual pertenece - FRENTE DE CORTA N° | OBSERVACIONES |
|----|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|--|--------------------------|
| | | | X | Y | | |
| 1 | S 13 | Aleton | 470117 | 8588571 | 3 | Semillero-Mauro |
| 2 | S 20 | Almendrillo | 475787 | 8589388 | 4 | Semillero-Campana |
| 3 | S 15 | Ana caspi | 475994 | 8594219 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 4 | S 5 | Caimito | 476074 | 8589171 | 4 | Semillero-Campana |
| 5 | S 16 | Caobilla | 470153 | 8588074 | 3 | Semillero-Mauro |
| 6 | S 24 | Capirona | 472651 | 8588759 | 3 | Semillero Mauro |
| 7 | S 12 | Cedro | 476849 | 8593357 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 8 | S 18 | Estoraque | 476769 | 8594524 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 9 | S 29 | Guacamayo | 475592 | 8589196 | 5 | Semillero Campana |
| 10 | S 31 | Huimba | 475943 | 8591283 | 4 | Semillero Margen Derecha |
| 11 | S 23 | Ishpingo | 472375 | 8592015 | 2 | Semillero Infierno |
| 12 | S 21 | Ishpinguillo | 470066 | 8592009 | 2 | Semillero Infierno |
| 13 | S 22 | Lagarto | 475756 | 8589227 | 4 | Semillero-Campana |
| 14 | S 28 | Leche leche | 475875 | 8589392 | 5 | Semillero Campana |
| 15 | S 11 | Limoncillo | 476961 | 8593391 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 16 | S 2 | Lupuna | 478141 | 8594502 | 1 | Semillero-Chonta |
| 17 | S6 | Manchinga | 475746 | 8589254 | 4 | Semillero-Campana |
| 18 | S 8 | Misa | 472552 | 8593322 | 2 | Semillero-Infierno |
| 19 | S 7 | Misa | 476790 | 8594803 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 20 | S 30 | Misa | 481174 | 8594180 | 4 | Semillero Margen Derecha |
| 21 | S 25 | Pashaco | 473157 | 8589485 | 3 | Semillero Mauro |
| 22 | S 17 | Pico de loro | 476824 | 8594441 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 23 | S 14 | Pumaquiro | 470193 | 8588609 | 3 | Semillero-Mauro |
| 24 | S 19 | Quillabordon | 471156 | 8591875 | 2 | Semillero Infierno |
| 25 | S 3 | Quinilla blanca | 469556 | 8587362 | 1 | Semillero-Mauro |
| 26 | S 26 | Sacha requia | 470636 | 8587249 | 3 | Semillero Mauro |
| 27 | S 27 | Sachavacapapaya | 470873 | 8587938 | 3 | Semillero Mauro |
| 28 | S 9 | Shihuahuaco | 478225 | 8594902 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 29 | S 10 | Shimbillo | 476224 | 8594235 | 1 | Semillero Chonta |
| 30 | S 1 | Tornillo | 472766 | 8592909 | 2 | Semillero Infierno |

| N° | N° árbol | Especie (Nombre Común) | Coordenadas (m) | | SECTOR al cual pertenece - FRENTE DE CORTA N° | OBSERVACIONES |
|----|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | X | Y | | |
| 31 | S 4 | Tornillo | 480957 | 8594284 | 4 | Semillero Margen Derecha |

Fuente AIDER

Control y Vigilancia

Con respecto a las actividades realizadas a fin de implementar y desarrollar el sistema de monitoreo participativo en la comunidad, el 10 de octubre se firmó un acuerdo entre la CNI y AIDER, donde se designaban a los custodios forestales como los responsables del monitoreo de la comunidad y AIDER se comprometía en apoyar con combustible para el desarrollo de las actividades mensuales de monitoreo que se deban realizar. Dicho acuerdo se ha firmado está vigente hasta setiembre del 2014.

A parte, se han realizado monitoreos fuera de los programados por la comunidad el 4 y 5 de noviembre del 2013 y el 14 de marzo del 2014 a fin de verificar el uso de los formatos de campo para el reporte de sus actividades.

Por otro lado, desde el mes de diciembre se viene capacitando a los custodios forestales de la comunidad en el uso y manejo de Excel y Word para que puedan digitalizar adecuadamente la información que recogen y puedan elaborar informes.

Actualmente, los custodios forestales realizan monitoreos mensuales del área de su comunidad y de su concesión ecoturística, utilizando adecuadamente mapas, GPS y brújula, llenando adecuadamente la información recabada en campo en los formatos correspondientes. Además ya están digitalizando la información de campo en una base de datos en formato Excel.

Emisiones Removidas

Agroforesteria:

Actualmente, el comité de madereros viene implementando una plantación agroforestal con especies de Bolaina, Tornillo, Cedro y Guaba en un área que abarca aproximadamente 6 ha. El terreno pertenece a la familia Flores, la cual ha cedido el área al comité de madereros ya que eran terrenos degradados que no representaban ninguna utilidad para la familia.

De acuerdo al diseño de la plantación la distribución es la siguiente: Bolaina 5x5 m, Cedro y Tornillo 20 x20 m y Guaba 10x 10m.

En la actualidad ya se tienen sembradas 3 ha del área total. Cabe resaltar que dicha plantación se ha realizado mediante el trabajo conjunto del comité de madereros y sus familias, con nuestro asesoramiento y apoyo.

Además, el maderero David Durand ha sembrado una hectárea de Guaba de 5x5, alternando individuos de Cedro y Tornillo entre ellas.